





squeezed, and that being refused him, he returned in a short time at the head of 25 boatmen all armed with cutting irons, carrying poles, &c. They forced their way into the shop, and administered to the complainants a very savage beating.

The third defendant was fined \$25, or in default six weeks' hard labour; he was also ordered to find two sureties of \$10 each for his good behaviour for another period of six weeks, or in default to be committed. The other men were each fined \$10 or in default 14 days' hard labour, and ordered to find two sureties each of \$5 for their good behaviour for another fortnight, or in default to be further committed for that period.

## CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

16th December.

A notable discovery of treasure-trove has just been made near Whampoa. Some soldiers engaged in the construction of forts near Ching Chow were excavating some earth when they came across two earthen jars which turned out to be filled with jewellery and money (silver dollars principally), the whole amounting in value to about \$15,000. The money was eventually divided between the soldiers, their officers, however taking a goodly share of the spoil. It is supposed that the treasure was concealed by some rebel who probably lost his head but obstinately kept the secret of his hoarded wealth.

A Chinaman, swindler, disguised as a military mandarin, has been arrested in Hunan, where he managed at first to impose upon the Authorities with a plausible story that he was ordered by H.E. Feng Yu Lin, the Imperial Commissioner to Canton, to proceed to Hunan to recruit several thousand soldiers to fight the French. He succeeded in getting some advances of money from the Hunan officials before he was found out to be an impostor, but his game was soon detected, and he was arrested and thrown into prison, with the consoling probability before him that he will not long retain his head.

Pracy, like street robbery, is getting more frequent, and is likely to flourish as the attention of the Authorities is greatly distracted by the efforts they are making to place Canton and the Pearl river in an effective control. The other day a Chin Hing passenger junk, which had just left this city on her return trip, was overhauled by a piratical junk, and the pirates quietly carried off all the valuables and more portable property of those on board. The plunder was worth only about \$300, but it represented, in somesorts, the entire belongings of the victims. No bloodshed attended the outrage because no resistance was offered by the passenger junk.

## A NEW ORCHID FROM CHINA.

*Curios Botanical Magazine* for November gives a descriptive and illustrated illustration of an orchid not hitherto hitherto known to be found in China. The plant is described as follows:

"The flower is white, with a yellow center, and is about 10 mm. in diameter. The petals are deeply lobed, and the upper lobe is deeply cleft, so as to resemble a bird's foot. The flower is produced on a long stalk, and is supported by a long petiole."

The plant here figured differs from the *D. aduncum* figured and described by Lindley in having solitary instead of racemed flowers, the two plants so perfectly agree in habit, foliage, and every other particular, that I cannot doubt their identity. Nor is there any other species with which this can be confounded, the shape of the lip, its emarginate form, the glabrous triple anther and bearded column, are all very distinctive characters.

Lindley says of it that it is in some respects allied to *D. periferum*, especially in its small pink flowers and manner of growth; but that it is more closely allied to *D. angustatum*, of which it may be regarded as a feeble imitator; it is widely different from both, and is especially known by its half-transparent flowers, the most delicate texture and clearest tint.

It is a remarkable fact that though first published forty years ago, the native country of *D. aduncum* has hitherto been a mystery. Wallich having sent it from India under the name it bears with no further information. This describes it as having now come, our specimen having been received by Mr. J. G. Ford, Superintendent of the Kew Royal Botanical Garden, who found it on a most interesting expedition, which he made into the Lo-fu-sha mountains, on the coast opposite Hongkong.

Dr. Lindley probably prepared *D. aduncum* through his Canton or Macao correspondents. The name *aduncum* (hooked), which Dr. Lindley says "why it is called *aduncum*, and why it occurs in China," we do not apply to the hook-like tip of the lip."

*D. aduncum* flowered in Kow in July of this year, the specimen having been imported in the previous year. It was in cultivation many years ago, Dr. Lindley having received it from Messrs. Loddiges in 1849, and from Messrs. Veitch in 1846.

Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom upon the Earl of Rosse, Viscount de Vesal, Lord Herries the Right Hon. J. G. Herries, and Sir Walter James—The Earl of Arran, and Lord Herries—was born in 1830, succeeding his father in the title last June.—Viscount de Vesal likewise is an Irish peer, and is the Lord Lieutenant of Queen's County. He was born in 1844, and married, in 1862, a daughter of Lord Wemyss—Lord Herries is a Roman Catholic peer of Scotland, and is the fourteenth Baron of the name. He was born in 1830, and is Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was originally a captain in the Yorkshire Yeomanry—Hon. Lady Harris is a sister of the Marchioness of Bute—Sir Walter James, who was born in 1816, succeeded his grandfather, the first baronet, in 1839, and was in Parliament for Hull from 1837 to 1847. He is one of the directors of the National Gallery. His eldest son is the Hon. George Herries, member for Gateshead.

A Chinese, named S. T. S., says a terrible story of painful deformity was told to-day by the arrest of five little girls for larceny. Maggie Doyle, aged 15, Theresa Garing, 14; Kate Hammond, 13; Mollie Sarsky, 16; and Gertrude Novack, 14, were arrested on the complaint of Sam Yuen Sing, the keeper of a Chinese laundry at No. 151 North Clark Street. The girls all live with their parents, and pretend to be poor, but the parents are rich. They were going out to work in different districts, and their parents were paid for them. They are poorly dressed, and show a profusion which is seldom seen in children of their age. The girls had organized themselves into a regular band known as "The Chinese Five" for pillaging the Chinese laundries. Maggie Doyle was elected captain, and planned all the work. Three weeks ago the police arrested the girls, and they were sent to prison. Six days back their noses were suspended on a gallows, but their times were suspended on condition of payment. This had no effect on them, and they proceeded chloroform and visited a number of laundries, three of them going into the back rooms with the employes, while the others chloroformed and robbed the employes. They secured \$10.50 from Sam Yuen Sing in this way. The girls were sent to the Bridewell in default of \$100 fine. The girls, however, against one another in girl fashion, in their narratives showed a fearful depravity.

The skeleton of M. Georges Angricot, a commission agent of the Rue St. Martin, who mysteriously disappeared from Paris some seven years ago, has just been picked up at the bottom of a clift of rocks near Se d'Urgel, Spain. On the morning of the 17th of January, 1877, M. Georges Angricot, Mme. Domadier, during the wedding breakfast at the Hotel Royal, the butler informed the bridegroom that a coachman down stairs wished to speak with him. M. Angricot left the table, saying he would return in a few moments. He was seen to enter a cab which stood at the door, bade farewell, and in his wedding suit as he was. Since that time all the efforts of the police and his friends to trace him have been fruitless. M. Angricot, the bride, remained her maiden name, and went to live with her sister, Mme. Pencinet, at Neuilly. Recently a chamois hunter, M. Porez Urrugne, whilst out in the mountains near Se d'Urgel, killed an animal which had deep a deep crevice. He descended to the spot, and there came upon a skeleton to which some particles of clothing were still adhering. The authorities of Se d'Urgel, and the police, on whom which the name of M. Georges Angricot, commission agent, Rue St. Martin, Paris, was still perfectly legible. The doctors who examined the mummy gave it as their opinion that death must have occurred about ten years ago; but whether due to accident or suicide they were unable to say.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 17th December.  
EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Olcades*, sailed on 16th Dec. from San Juan, waters to London. 37,731 lbs. cargo, 16,550 lbs. general cargo, 8,467 lbs. scented orange peaces, 2 cases silk pictures, 40 boxes waste silk, 55 boxes curtain silk, 2 cases preserves, 31 pieces sundries. From Manila—\$93 boxes hemp.

## OPUM.

Quotations are—  
Malva (Nov.) \$50 per m. allcs. of 13 catty.  
Malva (2 years Old) \$34  
Malva (3 years Old) \$50 " 3 to 34 catties.  
Patna (Nov.) 605 " per chot.  
Patna (Old) 574 "

Bonares (Nov.) 600 to 605 "

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—  
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$64  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight..... \$63  
Credits, at 4 months sight..... \$71  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight..... \$71

ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$4.50  
Cheats, at 4 months sight..... \$4.67  
On French Bills, 30 days sight..... \$2.22  
On CALCUTTA—Bank, 30 days sight..... \$2.22

ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, sight..... \$74  
Private 30 days sight..... 74

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—116 per cent. premium, or div.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$64 per share, or div.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$6 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 137 per share, or div.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, or div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$87 per share, Buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$365 per share, Sellers.

China General Insurance Company's Shares—\$67 per share, Sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. prem. Buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$33 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. discount.

China and Manla Steamship Company, Limited—\$90 per cent. discount.

Chinese Steam Company, Limited—Par, Par, original.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$120 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—166 per share, Sellers.

China Soda Refining Company (Debentures)—\$100 per cent. discount.

Malta Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$60 per share, Sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$124 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$110 per share.

Hongkong Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Saint John Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

San Francisco Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 25 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—4 per cent. dis-

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Meteorological Dept. Govt. Resources)

Dec. 17th, 1884.

Temperature—3 A.M. 64  
6 A.M. 60  
9 A.M. 67  
12 M. 60  
3 P.M. 62  
6 P.M. 59  
9 P.M. 55  
12 M. 52

Humidity—100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40%

Wind—N.W. N.N.W. N.N.E. E.N.E. E. E.S.E. S.E. S. S.W. W. N.W.

Clouds—100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40%

Pressure—30.04 29.97 29.92 29.87 29.82 29.77 29.72

Barometer—101.4 101.3 101.2 101.1 101.0 100.9 100.8

Wind Velocity—10 12 14 16 18 20 22

Wind Direction—N.W. N.N.W. N.N.E. E.N.E. E. E.S.E. S.E. S. S.W. W. N.W.

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## EXTRACTS.

not write to you to-night, nor at any length now. The best plan about the carriage would be for you to get in first, and it can then pick me up in another street, so that you will enter it alone. When you are once put down the blinds. O noo love of loves! I am ready to leap out of my skin for joy! Adieu; twenty million kisses.—E. L. B."

Then again he writes— "Take 90 million million million (kisses), and so Zou thinks to commit me of equivocation by saying we continue to dream, though not sleep! To the sure! All gallant, I fear too long than hast stayed!"

"The night mists rise from the Yang-tse-Kiang. Love whispers low in the peach tree's shade, Swift glide the hours in jasmin bower;

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"Hi! will na' be river, receive me!"

The slope seems west, where the surging tide,

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W.M. L.C.

A STEAMER THAT COULD NOT BE STOPPED.

On the mud of the Golden Horn lies the wreck of a small steamer, of which, and of the self-taught engineer who constructed it, we heard the following extraordinary history. "It seems that this vessel and her engines were constructed by an Armenian with no assistance or instruction except what he had derived from books on engineering.

After ten years of labour and a great expenditure of money he exultingly imagined that his perseverance and skill had overcome every obstacle to his success. The day of his triumph was come, when the work of his hands was at length launched on the Golden Horn; the vessel was rather inclined to one side, but this could be rectified by storage.

The steamer was got up, and she ploughed her way through the yielding waters. So far his success was brilliant; but, alas! the very completeness of his present success tended to his disaster, that he had provided no means of checking or stopping the machinery; on, it flew, with desperate pertinacity, like the Dutchman's leg, and after various eccentric evolutions the baffled engineer ran her aground in despair. The poor man took his failure so much to heart that he forsook his business, and eventually went out of his mind—a martyr to science!"

Land March from England to Ceylon.

AN AMPHIBIOUS NATION.

The Anthropological Society of Washington gives some curious particulars in a recent report about a tribe called "Inuit," who dwell in numbers on the coast of Alaska.

These people, who are of an amphibious nature, present, it is narrated, some striking features in their economy, which would seem to be in direct contradiction with all recognized sanitary laws. They live in houses built near the sea, that high tides or storms flood them, and the inhabitants, for weeks at a time, seek refuge on the roof.

The home they prefer, however, is their skin boat, which the youngest children are taught to manage, and do manage with remarkable proficiency. If overtaken by a storm the boat is easily run ashore and turned over on its side, so that the whole family can sleep beneath it. That is to say, their sister their heads and shoulders under it, for it is one of the peculiarities of the tribe to leave the body protruding naked from beneath the skin boat; an singular spectacle, it is remarked, is presented on a sea beach where four or five hundred families are seen their limbs all indrawn from the boats, and their heads invisible. They never wash themselves, but jump about until in a profuse perspiration, then rub their bodies with oil, as a cleansing process. They eat their food uncooked, and the way of drink water, or will for a long period, drink nothing but sea water, which they prefer to fresh water. Savage rites are used to hardship and dirt. It is, however, the fact of drinking systematically salt water without bad results that upsets received sanitary theories.

ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

LORD LYTON'S LOVE LETTERS.

The *Full Mail Gazette* publishes copious extracts from the letters of the late Lord Lytton addressed to his wife, and which are now given to the public in vindication of her memory. The late Lady Lytton left by will all her papers, including these letters, an incomplete "autobiography," and another MS. of autobiographical character, called "Nemesis," and she was so seriously anxious that her intention should not through any inadvertence be frustrated that she directed

that they should not by reasons of any pretext, however plausible and apparently truthful, be permitted to pass into the hands of any member of certain families, six named her executors as Miss Devey, and that lady says in the volume from which the extracts are taken:—"My first intention," says Miss Devey, "was to delay this publication for some years, but I am compelled to hasten my action in consequence of the recent appearance of the 'Biography of Edward Lord Lytton,' for—although I might not have considered it inadmissible on the late lord alone was concerned, yet in the unjust notices of Lady Lytton, I feel that delay would be prejudicial to the very object of my trust and the faithful discharge of a duty I had nervously accepted." Let these letters tell their own tale.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of Miss Wheeler with

Mrs. Edward Bulwer took place at a party at Miss Benger's in October, 1825, and shortly after this meeting begins a series of 298 letters which the volume contains. The cold formality of the first two or three soon change to something more passionate.

"What could I not hope for," he says, "what could I not achieve if your smile was my inspiration, and your love my reward? I do not speak from the romance of a momentary impulse or the too ardent excitement of an inexperienced ambition. Hard as it is for persons depressed by poverty and birth to obtain distinction, to those in a more fortunate situation it requires little but the stimulus and exertion. Tell me to hope for you, Rosina, and every other object of ambition will appear easy and mean in comparison."

And matters go on in this strain. "It has already been remarked," says Lady Lytton's executrix, "that Mr. Bulwer's letters to Miss Wheeler exhaust the whole vocabulary of amatory declamation, but their want of reticence and dignity too clearly betray a sensual abandonment to what she called the 'love of a bassth,' not concealed by the affected, but ponderous, phrasing of his playful correspondences, under the names of 'puppy' and 'pooles.'

LORD LYTON'S "LITTLE LANGUAGE."

In the seventeenth letter begins a series of endearments of pet names, of wonderful diminutives, and superlatives as extraordinary as any that have ever been laughed at in a court of law. "My dearest Rose and darlingest pooles," he addresses Miss Wheeler, signing himself "Owne Pupoo."

Here are a few examples from this bundle of balderdash:—"My adored pooles! Many, many thanks for so darling letter. Me is so happy; me is wagging my tail and putting my ears down. Me is to meet Oo-to-morrow. Oo day of day! I cannot tell you how very, very happy, you have made me! No, my own love, don't come before 12; but really I shall meet you! Oh, darling of darlings! I can-

not write to you to-night, nor at any length now. The best plan about the carriage

would be for you to get in first, and it can then pick me up in another street, so that you will enter it alone. When you are once put down the blinds. O noo love of loves! I am ready to leap out of my skin for joy!

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The slope seems west, where the surging tide,

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W.M. L.C.

## EXTRACTS.

A RHYME OF THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

A rustling of silk, a hand white as milk. That scatters the rose leaves o'er the wall;

A heart that beats high, a quick sparkling eye,

We know why the flowers thus must fall.

White soft sulphur breaths on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

The postmen's ajar, the watchmen is far.

Love whispers low in the peach tree's shade,

Sweet glide the hours in jasmin bower;

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